stomach is not of great import. Muscularity is important in reducing fibrous substances, but a stomach may compensate for lack of great size in handling quantity by passing the contents quickly on to the small intestine and thence to the caecum, both of which must then be of larger diameter and more specialized than is necessary in the case of the animal which feeds chiefly upon nuts.

ZOOLOGY.—*Description of a new scincid lizard and a new burrowing frog from China.* LEONHARD STEJNEGER, U. S. National Museum.

The National Museum has recently received from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, in exchange, two skinks from the province of Yunnan, which appear to represent an undescribed form of the genus *Leiolopisma*, nearly related to the species occurring in eastern and central China, generally known as *L. laterale* or *L. laterale reevesii*. A skink, evidently belonging to the same group as the above, was described in 1879 by Dr. John Anderson[1] from a single specimen collected at Momien, extreme western Yunnan, under the name *Mocoa exigua*. It has not been recognized since, and Boulenger in his Catalog[2] refers to it doubtfully as a synonym of *L. laterale*. Anderson's description is not explicit enough to settle the question, but the coloration as described seems to be sufficiently different from that of *L. laterale* to permit them being considered synonymous, inasmuch as *M. exigua* is said to have "a dark brown band from the snout along the back to the tail, on which it disappears near the root," while in *L. laterale* and its supposed subspecies the back is pale brown or olive with small scattered dusky spots or lines.

Leiolopisma barbouri, sp. nov.

Like *L. laterale*, but legs much smaller; preanals enlarged; four supraoculars; ear-opening about as large as eye-opening; prefrontals separated from anterior supraocular by frontal; forelegs reach corner of mouth; hind legs less than one half the distance between axilla and groin; 26–28 scale rows.

Type locality.—Yunnan-fu, province of Yunnan, China.

Type.—Mus. Comp. Zoöl., no. 7261; J. Graham, collector.

The paratypes in the National Museum (Nos. 68723–4) are essentially like the type, though, because of their less perfect preservation, the measurements are less reliable. All three specimens are rather pale with a narrow dark brown dorso-lateral line from the rostral through eye to the tip of the tail, bordered above by a still narrower whitish line, these lines being located on the fourth scale row on each side from the middle of the back. Pale area

[1] *Zoological results of the two expeditions to Western Yunnan*, p. 797.

[2] Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus. **3**: 264. 1887.

of back between the dorso-lateral lines with numerous small dark brown spots which, because they occupy the outer angle of the scale, form interrupted lines down the back. Sides of body and legs more irregularly spotted. Underside whitish with faint grayish lines due to minute dots at the angles of the scales.

The type has 28 scale rows around the middle of the body, the paratypes 26 scale rows.

Measurements (in Millimeters)

	M. C. Z. 7261	U. S. N. M. 68723	U. S. N. M. 68724
Tip of snout to tip of tail	124		
Tip of snout to vent	48	41	38
Tip of snout to ear	7	7	7
Tip of snout to foreleg	12.5	12	14
Axilla to groin	31	25.5	23
Foreleg	8	8	7.5
Hind leg	11	12	11.5

The new species is named in honor of Dr. Thomas Barbour.

In a collection of amphibians and reptiles belonging to the Zoological Museum of the University of Michigan and kindly submitted to me for study, I find a burrowing frog, collected at Nanking, which I believe represents an undescribed species. With the permission of Dr. Alex. Ruthven, I propose to name it:

Kaloula wolterstorffi, sp. nov.

Toes slightly webbed at the base; digits not dilated at tips; upper surface and sides slightly tuberculated; interorbital space nearly twice as wide as upper eyelid; both metatarsal tubercles very large, very close together, inner one nearly twice as long as first toe; subarticular tubercles on toes very weak.

Type locality.—Nanking, province of Kiangsu, China.

Type.—Zool. Mus. Univ. Michigan, No. 60310; N. A. Wood, collector.

This species has a certain similarity to *K. verrucosa* from Yunnan, but differs from it in many important characters as shown by a comparison with two topotypes which the National Museum has obtained from Dr. Thomas Barbour. Thus, for instance, the tips of the fingers which in *K. verrucosa* are broadly truncated, in the new species are tapering; third finger is also relatively longer; web at the base of the toes not much more than a rudiment The inner metatarsal tubercle is enormous, nearly twice as long as the diminutive first toe; the outer one is also very large, the two being nearly confluent at base. The subarticular tubercles are weaker than in *K. verrucosa*, and so are the tubercles on the back, which are smooth and but slightly prominent. The head is also very different. In *K. wolterstorffi* the interorbital width is much greater, being nearly twice as wide as the eyelid, and the snout more pointed and longer, the distance from tip of snout to eye being greater than the diameter of the eye.

Measurements (in millimeters).—Tip of snout to vent, 35; tip of snout to eye, 4.5; diameter of eye, 3.5; width of head, 12; interorbital space, 4.5;

upper eyelid, 2.5; foreleg, 20; hind leg from vent, 38; tibia, 11; inner metatarsal tubercle, 3; first toe from metatarsal tubercle, 1.5.

Quite probably the species here described is the same which Dr. W. Wolterstorff has recorded[3] from Tsingtao, Shantung, under the name *Callula verrucosa*. The deviations noted by him from Boulenger's description of that species tally very well with the Nanking specimen. Such an identification would also make for a more consistent geographical distribution of the two species.

In any event, Dr. Wolterstorff has done so much for the elucidation of the amphibians of eastern China, that the dedication of this new species is well merited.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*New American termites, including a new subgenus.* THOMAS E. SNYDER, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. W. M. Mann, of the Bureau of Entomology, visited Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Colombia in the winter and spring of 1924, and collected some extremely interesting termites. It is not necessary to state that Dr. Mann is a most successful collector, and has added much to our knowledge of American termites. In addition to collecting the conspicuous tree-nesting species, Dr. Mann painstakingly chopped into hard, solid wood and, in consequence, discovered some remarkable new species in the family Kalotermitidae, including a new subgenus.

From the standpoint of biology and habitat, certain species in the family Kalotermitidae, especially in the subgenera *Cryptotermes* Banks, *Glyptotermes* Froggatt, *Lobitermes* Holmgren, et al., occupy the same rôle among termites (Isoptera) as do species of Bostrichidae (l. s.) among beetles (Coleoptera); they represent the "powder-post" termites, as the latter represent the "powder-post" beetles. Many species in this group are essentially house termites and are of great, or at least of potentially great, economic importance.

Twenty species of termites, of which six are new, were found; this collecting, of course, was incidental to other work.

The new species are: (Family Kalotermitidae) *Kalotermes contracticornis* Snyder, *Kalotermes* (*Calcaritermes*) *imminens* Snyder, *Kalotermes* (*Calcaritermes*) *recessifrons* Snyder, *Kalotermes* (*Glyptotermes*)

[3] Abh. Mus. Magdeburg **1**: 145, *pl. 1, f. 1–2*. 1906.